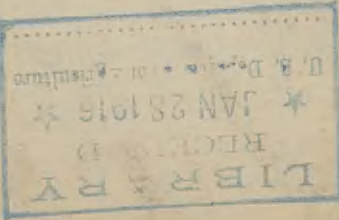


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NATIONAL FOREST
CLEVELAND

MAP



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TOURISTS AND CAMPEERS

DIRECTIONS TO

AND

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Cleveland National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

to thousands of others.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as

ment of the country.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense

amounts of valuable timber needed for the develop-

REMEMBER

TO THE PUBLIC.

Conservation of the water supply and prevention of floods are the main purposes served by the Cleveland National Forest. Use by the public for summer camping and other recreation purposes is increasing each year. Visitors are always welcome. Pleasure seekers, however, are urged to bear in mind that carelessness with fire may result in the destruction of the protective cover on the watersheds. It is believed that you will do your share in preventing such damage.

Four ranges comprise the bulk of the Forest. These run in a general northwest and southeast direction, starting with the San Jacintos on the north and including the Santa Ana Mountains, Temecula Creek, the San Luis Rey, San Dieguito, San Diego, Sweetwater, and Tia Juana rivers. This water forms the great resource; that coming from Palomar alone having a value of \$600,000 each year, figured at the average rate paid for water here.

Nearly all of San Diego's municipal supply, present and future, comes from this Forest and the Service is making every effort to keep this supply pure. Hemet and San Jacinto, Escondido, and various communities and irrigation enterprises, like El Modena and Villa Park, are dependent on water from the mountains in the Forest.

Headquarters for the Forest are maintained at Escondido, with District rangers at a number of places. Telephone lines connect all the stations, lookouts, and patrol routes. These are used for quick communication, and with the trails and fire lines serve to reduce the danger of serious fires.

SCENIC AND RECREATION FEATURES.

The Strawberry Valley (Idyllwild), Dark Canyon, Keen Camp, Trabuco Canyon, Palomar, and Laguna areas are known for their beautiful camp sites in the timber. All but the latter are reached by excellent automobile roads. Fishing is good early in the year, and quail are quite plentiful, especially at the lower elevations.

Splendid views may be obtained from Santiago Peak, Palomar High Point, San Jacinto Peak, Hot Springs Mountain, Vista Grande, and Monument Peak in the Llagunas. A night view from Santiago Peak shows the lights of all southern California. It

can be reached by horseback or on foot from the Joplin Ranch, east of El Toro. Vista Grande is only one-half mile from the Banning-Idyllwild auto road and San Jacinto Peak is reached by trail from Idyllwild or Keen Camp.

A short horseback ride from Warner Springs places one on Hot Springs Mountain; and Palomar High Point is but 5 miles from Nellie Post Office.

The view of the desert from Monument Peak can hardly be surpassed.

On some of these peaks the Forest Service maintains lookouts who will gladly point out the geographic features.

Travel is largely by private automobile or auto stage, no railroads traversing the Forest. Starting points for the San Jacinto Mountains are at Hemet, San Jacinto, and Banning, with stage lines from the two former.

Corona and Elsinore on the east side of the Santa Ana Mountains, with Orange, El Toro, and the historic San Juan Capistrano on the west, are places from which many beautiful canyons may be reached within a few miles. Palomar Mountain is reached by stage or auto road from Oceanside and Escondido.

At present the Laguna region is not accessible to automobiles, but an easy trail from the Noble Mine, 5 miles long, places one on the plateau.

Table of elevations and distances from San Diego to different localities in San Diego, Orange, and Riverside counties.

	Distance Miles.	Elevation Feet.
Alpine.....	30	1,850
Banner.....	63	2,775
Buckman Springs.....	63	2,375
Campo.....	51	2,350
Coahuila.....	104	3,635
Cuyamaca.....	54	4,677
Dehesa.....	33	670
Descanso.....	42	3,180
Dulzura.....	30	1,300
Elsinore.....	98	1,240
Escondido.....	33	700
Foster.....	34	492
Hemet Dam.....	140	4,350
Idyllwild.....	141	5,350
Julian.....	58	4,300
Keen Camp.....	136	4,200
Nellie.....	72	5,300
Oak Grove.....	87	2,751
Pala.....	58	411
Ramona.....	37	1,450
San Jacinto Peak.....	152	10,805
Santiago Peak.....	107	5,680
Santa Ysabel.....	51	2,987
Vista Grande Lookout.....	160	5,140
Warner Hot Springs.....	67	3,300

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

Carelessness and fires go together. A fire is best controlled when it is small. Fighting a burning match end, tobacco ash, or coals from a camp fire is easy. Let it go a few hours and a large force of men is needed.

A shovelful of earth is the main weapon in fighting fire. You will generally find shovels at the main camping places and in the fire-tool boxes placed at intervals along the roads.

If you can't handle a fire yourself, tell the nearest rancher or call up someone on the following list:

Forest Supervisor, Escondido, Pacific 131 or 135.
District Ranger, Hemet, X 9963.
District Ranger, Oak Grove (Aguanga), X 991 X 3.
District Ranger, Descanso, Home 522, 3 rings.
District Ranger, Elsinore, 273.
District Ranger, El Toro, Home.
Patrolman, Keen Camp, via Hemet.
Patrolman, Nellie, via Pala.
Patrolman, Warner Springs.
Patrolman, Pine Hills.

KEEP YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

Camp grounds soon become unsightly and unsanitary unless all refuse is burned or buried as it accumulates from day to day. When you establish camp dig a hole at a safe distance from the water and throw into it all camp refuse, tin cans, etc. When camp is moved cover it with dirt, thus leaving the site in good shape for the next visitor.

Especially care should be taken not to contaminate the water in springs and creeks.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION.

The purposes of the National Forests are to insure continuous production of timber and favorable conditions of water flow. To fulfill these purposes, safety from fire is essential. The Forest Service is trying to guarantee reasonable safety from fire and has the machinery to do it, but needs your cooperation.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

The use of the National Forests as public recreation grounds is encouraged. Camping is free and unrestricted. Government roads, trails, and telephone lines, although built primarily to assist in protection and administration of the forests, at the same time make them more accessible to the public.

Campers have a public duty to perform: the duty of exercising constant and unremitting care lest forest fires be started. Forty per cent of the preventable fires which have occurred on California forests during recent years are due to carelessness on the part of inexperienced campers. Each camper can help the Forest Service to make the forests safe, both by taking proper precautions and by encouraging others to do so.

THE LAW REQUIRES THESE PRECAUTIONS.

Offenses against the Federal fire laws are punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is set maliciously; and

\$1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both, if fire results from carelessness.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for violation of Federal fire laws.

FIRE NOTICES.

Numerous fire signs and fire warnings are posted for the benefit of the public. Mutilation of these signs is punishable by law.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Forest wealth is community wealth.

Every acre burned is community loss.

Forest fire destruction is a danger as real as an invasion by a country's enemy.

Western agriculture depends upon irrigation. We must save the forests that store the waters.

Preservation of the forests is a principle of public economy, dealing with the vital factors of human existence and progress. Failure to preserve the forests is a handicap of industry.

The forest cover on the mountain sides prevents disastrous floods in the valleys. Devastation by fires of the mountain forests means valleys ruined by floods.

Ordinary lumbering and lack of fire protection destroyed the great white pine forests of the Lakes States; conservative lumbering and organized fire protection will save the great forests of the West.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S GRAVES FORESTER

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

— National Forest Boundary
Eliminations

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED AUGUST 31, 1915.